

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT [REDACTED]

INFORMATION REPORT

COUNTRY China

CD [REDACTED] 25X1

DATE DISTR. 10 Mar 1950
25X1

SUBJECT Initiation of the PCC and Formation of the
PCC Preparatory Committee

NO. OF PAGES 3
25X1

PLACE
ACQUIRED China 25X1

NO. OF ENCLS.
(LISTED BELOW) 25X1

DATE
ACQUIRED [REDACTED]

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO. 25X1

DATE OF INFORMATION [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE
OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE ESPIONAGE ACT 50
U. S. C. 31 AND 32, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR THE REVELATION
OF ITS CONTENTS IN ANY MANNER TO AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PRO-
HIBITED BY LAW. REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED.

25X1

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

[REDACTED]

1. "According to the theory of the present Chinese Communist Party [REDACTED]

25X1 [REDACTED] the CCP is very willing to cooperate
with all other political parties and groups in China to form a coalition government.
They fought for it during the Political Consultative Conference which was held in
25X1 January, 1946, but they did not achieve their purpose. On 1 May 48, when the
military situation was turning in favor of the Communist Party, they brought up
the issue of a coalition government again. In one of its May Day slogans, the
Central Committee of the CCP called 'all Democratic parties and groups, people's
25X1 organizations, and social luminaries speedily to convene a political consultative
conference, discuss and carry out the convoking of a People's Representative
Assembly to establish a democratic coalition government.' This call was immediately
answered and supported by all democratic parties and groups, people's organizations,
25X1 non-partisans, national minorities and overseas Chinese. [REDACTED]

2.

[REDACTED]

CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL/US OFFICIALS ONLY

STATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NAVY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NSRB															
ARMY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	AIR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FBI															

CONFIDENTIAL/US OFFICIALS ONLY

- 2 -

3. "Representatives of the various democratic parties and groups began to go to the Communist area after August 1948. Preliminary agreements were reached in November, 1948 between the representatives of the Communist Party, Central Committee, and democratic personages who arrived at Harbin. They decided that the preparatory committee of the new PCC would be composed of representatives from 23 representative units supporting the May Day Slogan of the Communist Party. The 23 units are as follows:

1. The Communist Party of China.
2. The China Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee.
3. The China Democratic League.
4. The Democratic National Construction Association.
5. Non-partisan democrats.
6. The China Association for Promoting Democracy.
7. The China Peasants and Workers Democratic Party.
8. The China People's National Salvation Association.
9. The Three People's Principles Comrades Association.
10. The China Kuomintang Association for Promoting Democracy.
11. The China Chih Kung Tang (The Freemason Party).
12. The Chinese People's Liberation Army.
13. The All China Federation of Labor.
14. The Liberated Areas Peasants' Organizations.
15. Democratic personages of industrialist circles.
16. Democratic professors.
17. Democratic personages of cultural circles.
18. The All China Federation of Democratic Youths.
19. The All China Democratic Women's Federation.
20. The All China Students' Federation.
21. The Shanghai Federation of People's Organizations.
22. Minority nationals.
23. Democratic Overseas Chinese.

It was also decided that all reactionaries parties and groups and elements under the Kuomintang government would not be allowed to join the new PCC. They set the convening of the PCC for 1949 and they also decided that this new PCC would draft the common program and set up the central government of the People's Republic of China.

4. "After this agreement was reached in 25 Nov 48, the internal situation in China underwent a fundamental change. Many major cities, including Peiping, Tientsin, Nanking, and Shanghai, were liberated by the communist troops, in the first half of 1949. The KMT troops were fundamentally defeated. There only remained the task of wiping out the remnants on the Chinese mainland. Under such a situation it had become necessary to accomplish the preparatory work for the early convening of the new PCC to establish a democratic coalition government.
5. "The military collapse of the KMT groups was so sudden and even surpassed the expectations of the CCP. According to the communists' original plan, which was expressed in the May Day Slogan, a People's Representative Assembly was to be convoked after a political consultative conference and then a democratic coalition government could be established. Since the convening of the People's Representative Assembly would take more time, it was decided that the People's Consultative Conference would serve the same purpose and that a democratic coalition government would be established immediately after the PCC. The new PCC Preparatory Committee was formally inaugurated on 15 Jun 49 in Peking.
6. "The inauguration of the new PCC Preparatory Committee lasted five days and was attended by 134 persons from 23 representative units. Mao Tze-tung, the Chairman of the Chinese CCP, made a very important speech for this preparatory meeting. In his speech Mao Tze-tung emphasized 'the revolution of China is a revolution by the mass of the people of the entire nation. Except for the imperialists, feudalists, bureaucratic bourgeoisie, KMT reactionaries and their henchmen, everybody is our friend. We have a broad and consolidated revolutionary united front which is so broad that it includes the working class, peasant class, petty bourgeoisie

CONFIDENTIAL/US OFFICIALS ONLY

CONFIDENTIAL/US OFFICIALS ONLY

- 3 -

and national bourgeoisie, and which is so consolidated that it has the powerful will and inexhaustible capacity to vanquish all enemies and conquer all difficulties.'

7. "The meeting unanimously passed the Organization Laws of the New PCC Preparatory Committee and elected a Standing Committee headed by Mao Tze-tung. The members of the Standing Committee are as follows:

1. Mao Tze-tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman of the Chinese People's Revolutionary Military Committee.
2. Chu Teh, Vice Chairman of the Chinese People's Revolutionary Military Committee and Commander-in-chief of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.
3. Li Chi-shen, Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang.
4. Li Li-san, First Vice Chairman of the All China Federation of Labor.
5. Shen Chun-ju, responsible member of the Central Standing Committee of the China Democratic League.
6. Shen Yen-ping (Mao Tun), writer.
7. Chou En-lai, member of the Central Political Bureau of the Communist Party of China and Vice Chairman of the Chinese People's Revolutionary Military Committee.
8. Lin Tsu-han, member of the Central Political Bureau of the Communist Party of China.
9. Ma Yin-chu, economist.
10. Ma Hsu-lun, member of the Standing Committee of the China Association for promoting Democracy.
11. U Lan-fu (Yen Tze), Chairman of the Autonomous Government of Inner Mongolia.
12. Chang Po-chun, responsible member of the Central Standing Committee of the China Democratic League.
13. Chang Lan, Chairman and member of the Central Standing Committee of the China Democratic League. (He is represented by Liu Wang-liming pending his arrival at Peiping.)
14. Chang Hsi-jo, professor of Tsinghua University.
15. Kuo Mo-jo, writer and historian.
16. Chen Shu-tung, Director of the Commercial Press.
17. Tan Kah-kee, democratic overseas Chinese.
18. Huang Yen-pei, member of the Standing Committee of the Democratic National Construction Association.
19. Tsai Ting-kai, Acting President of the China Kuomintang Association for Promoting Democracy.
20. Tsai Chang, Chairman of the All China Democratic Women's Federation.
21. Tan Ping-shan, member of the Central Standing Committee of the Three People's Principles Comrades Association.

Mao Tze-tung was elected Chairman of the Standing Committee and Chou En-lai, Li Chi-shen, Shen Chun-ju, Kuo Mo-jo and Chen Shu-tung, Vice Chairmen. Li Wei-han, Head of the United Front Work Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China was appointed Chief Secretary of the Standing Committee.

8. "Before the closing of the session, it passed the provisions regarding the number of representative units and delegates to the new PCC. These provisions stipulated that 142 delegates would come from 14 representative units of parties and groups, 102 delegates from 9 regional representative units, 60 delegates from 6 representative units of the armed forces, and 206 delegates from 16 representative units of people's organizations. In addition, it was also decided to invite a certain number of delegates. These invited delegates would be decided through consultation by the Standing Committee."

- end -

CONFIDENTIAL/US OFFICIALS ONLY

Page Denied

Next 74 Page(s) In Document Denied